

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

NEPAL: 2007 OUTLOOK

Appeal No. MAANP001
15 December 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 2;
Period covered: June to October 2006;
Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 3.2 million (EUR 2.1 million or USD 2.5 million);
Appeal coverage for 2006-2007: 43%;
Outstanding needs: CHF 1.8 million (EUR 1.2 million or USD 1.5 million)

Click here for the attached [interim financial report](#) showing income and expenditure till October 2006

Click here for the original [Nepal Appeal 2006-2007](#) (MAANP001) launched

Click here for the [revised logical frameworks](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: South Asia Annual Appeal: [MAA52001](#)

Programme summary:

Security issues and political instability have been a feature in Nepal during this reporting period, delaying some of the planned activities. Although the security situation has improved since April, insecurity, lawlessness and extortion persists in many areas of the country. There are also regular demonstrations and restrictions on movement. Accordingly, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with the support of the Federation has prepared draft field security procedures to more effectively implement the safer access code of conduct in the field.

A particular focus during the latter half of the reporting period has been supporting the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) with the flood relief operations which it has been conducting in various parts of the country. The health programme is implementing its new policy and strategy, and a new HIV and AIDS coordinator has been recruited. A "mini-partnership meeting" will be held in early November to review and plan the next steps in the county agreement and other strategic rules including piloting operational alliances. The team of consultants who have been hired to develop the HRD strategy and management plan will start work at the end of November. Considerable effort is also being devoted to strengthening the capacities of the NRCS reporting unit. Many projects in all the four core areas received confirmed pledges during the second half of the year.

Programmes	Original budget 2006-2007	Revised budget 2006-2007	Variance	Beneficiaries (estimated)
Health and care	1,498,927	1,322,020	-12%	125,493
Disaster management	1,213,122	1,213,122	0	311,000
Humanitarian values	69,918	69,918	0	10,000
Organizational development	454,814	415,243	-9%	3,232
Total	3,236,781	3,020,303	-7%	449,725

Operational developments

The security situation has improved, and is causing less disruption to normal life, as the ceasefire continues to hold. The political situation in Nepal witnessed a drastic and historic change with the reestablishment of democracy, signaling the end of Nepal as a monarchy. The re-instated House of Representatives now running the country has made a commitment to hold elections of the constitutional assembly through the development of an interim constitution, in collaboration with the Maoists.

However the present government, controlled by an alliance of seven parties, is still facing a very sensitive and unpredictable political environment.

The government is working on the context of a 12-point agreement and other supporting agreements between the seven-party alliance (SPA) and the Maoists.

It remains a significant challenge for the SPA and the government to bring the Maoists into mainstream Nepalese politics and together work towards sustainable peace. Although the ceasefire is respected by all parties, forced collection of 'donations', policing measures and other untoward activities continue unabated. There remains a lack of real consent among the major political parties on key issues such as the continued use of weapons, defining the position of the king in the interim constitution, and the allocation of places in the interim government.

Eastern districts of the country experienced an unexpected drought in June and July as the monsoon rains failed to appear. Soon after the drought, in western parts of the country during August and September, devastating floods and landslides caused the deaths of 84 people, and a total of 16,003 families (93,922 people) were affected (please refer the flood and landslide situation reports published on www.nrccs.org and the information bulletins published on www.ifrc.org for more information).

The NRCS played a significant role in the immediate and longer-term relief efforts, both through its own relief operation and through effective coordination with the government and other aid agencies. The national society also continued to conduct normal programme implementation in all districts. The cooperation between NRCS and ICRC also continued on different conflict preparedness and response programmes, including good governance promotion programmes in remote districts. First aid services provided by NRCS during the earlier political demonstrations are still in demand, particularly during processions and demonstrations.

There have been significant human resource development with support from the South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) and the Nepal country delegation. NRCS is continuing to focus on building its institutional capacity in planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting, supported by the Regional Reporting Unit in Kuala Lumpur and SARD. The volunteer management and humanitarian values programme received funding during this period.

The NRCS is trying to build capacity at district levels through providing training to the district staff in finance and accounting. The role played by the districts in providing relief to the flood and landslide affected families had a positive effect on the public image of the NRCS. The mobilization of the biggest humanitarian network in the country through the dedicated volunteers of NRCS has been recognized as a key strength to provide effective services during the disaster.

The current funding situation is provided in the table below. All figures quoted are in CHF.¹

¹ Funding for disaster management includes the opening balance of the DFID risk reduction project budget till 2008.

	2006 budget	2006-2007 budget	Total funding	Funding coverage 2006 budget	Funding coverage 2006-2007 budget
Health and Care	677,065	1,498,927	486,025	72%	32%
Disaster Management	585,855	1,213,122	718,271	123%	59%
Organizational Development	221,526	454,814	181,869	82%	40%
Humanitarian Values	32,059	69,918	17,532	55%	25%
Total	1,516,505	3,236,781	1,403,697	93%	43%

Existing 2006 donors have expressed an interested to continue their funding for programmes in 2007.

Health and care

[<click here for revised health and care logframes>](#)

Overall Goal: The health status of vulnerable communities in Nepal is improved.

Programme objective: Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practise positive health behaviours through strengthened institutional capacities.

Overview

Despite the many agitations following the historic political changes in the country, the NRCS' health services programme has continued to provide services without any major hindrance. The provision of first aid services during the 19 days of pro-democracy protests in April boosted the credibility of the NRCS. Health services carried out during this difficult period were provided with total impartiality and neutrality, focusing on protecting people's lives as well as their dignity. This approach received wide appreciation and good media coverage. Providing first aid and care to all without distinction demonstrated the independence and neutrality of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in a very positive way.

Following the endorsement and dissemination of the NRCS health policy 2005 and strategic health plan, NRCS has been diversifying the scope of the partnerships and funding sources in health services. Participation of external movement partners in the health programmes has gradually been increasing, including a wide-ranging partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and strategic partnerships through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) organizations in the HIV and AIDS programme. Partnership with the government rural water and sanitation board is progressing well which would be another strategic step in this field. Projects in reproductive health with external partners will be expanded.

A plan is being developed to expand and strengthen the blood transfusion service. Public health in emergency (PHiE) has been identified as top priority.

Please refer to the "outlook 2007" section below, describing the minimal changes to activities within the programme, accompanied by a revised logframe.

Progress /Achievements

Project 1: Community-based first aid (CBFA)

Project objective: Capacities of communities are built to promote health and manage injuries and illness as well as prepare for and deal with disasters.

Expected Result 1: First aid service is established through volunteers in the community

Twenty-two CBFA trainers, 16 male and 6 female from the two new project districts of Manang and Udaypur were recruited and trained. Another 20 CBFA trainers (16 male and 4 female) received refresher training. In coordination with local health institutions, CBFA basic training was conducted in Arghakhachi for traditional birth attendants (TBAs), female community health volunteers and traditional healers

In Manang and Udaypur, the CBFA volunteers have already started to train people in the community on basic first aid procedures, as well as providing first aid services as the need arises. Those who were trained in the district chapters are also training other people to pass on the CBFA knowledge and skills.

Those trained are already providing first aid services in the community. Reports received from the district chapters state that women in Arghakhachi have better access to treatment related to pre-natal and other health problems. CBFA volunteers provided first aid service to 686 persons in the community during this period. CBFA volunteers are equipped with first aid boxes and oral re-hydration solutions (ORS). Replenishment of first aid kits and ORS is sourced locally, some from the government-run local health units.

Expected Result 2: An enabling environment to practice positive health behavior is established

Community survey using participatory rural appraisal tools was completed in the two new project districts. As a result of community-based awareness activities conducted by volunteers, community members mobilised their own resources and using locally available materials, constructed 203 toilets, 38 washing platforms, 14 utensil stands, and 19 garbage pits.

Information, education and communication (IEC) materials related to public health were collected from different government and non-governmental institutions and distributed to the communities to generate awareness on health, sanitation and disaster preparedness. 187 households participated in a community-level health and sanitation competition. A national first-aid skills competition was organized in Kathmandu on World First Aid Day.

Ten community gatherings, four sanitation campaigns in communities and schools, and an orientation meeting on health and sanitation were organized in the communities. NRCS volunteers conducted meetings on HIV and AIDS with participation of 40 community members. In addition, health counselling services were provided to 81 persons.

Initial feedback on the success of these activities from district chapters was positive, demonstrating a high level of participation in the activities.

The activities also contributed to raising the awareness and increasing the knowledge of people in the local communities on good hygiene and sanitation practices. A full evaluation will be carried out later in the year.

A model village in sanitation

Surrounded by dense forest, the tall historic temple of 'Bagh Bhairav', the chirping of birds and the cool breeze is enough to touch one's heart. Nothing can be more pleasing than to be at "Bhujekot" a small village in Tahauh district. Visitors cannot stop themselves from exclaiming, "what a beautiful village!" Because of its scenic beauty the village was recently declared a tourist spot.

However, despite its natural beauty and favourable climatic conditions, the village was not well kept because of the lack of awareness in the community on health and sanitation. Garbage and human excreta was found everywhere, along the road, in the streams and in other public places giving off an unpleasant odour. The smell was so bad that people had to constantly cover their noses. Many people were affected with the outbreak of various diseases.

But in recent days the village is in a much better condition. Garbage is well managed and the air is clear. This was achieved thorough various awareness campaigns on health and sanitation carried out by the Nepal Red Cross CBFA programme. At present Bhujekot is a model village with improved health and sanitation. The programme was successful in inculcating a feeling of "health is wealth" within the hearts and minds of the community people. Programme Coordinator Nabin Shrestha says "*I am happy with the work that has been carried out; the changes that have been brought in the community is as per our expectation*". According to Krishna Chandra Pandey of the NRCS, similar sanitation awareness campaign programmes will be replicated in another 24 villages to improve rural health and sanitation.

First published in Nepal Samachar Patra, National Daily dated 21st July, 2006

Expected Result 3: Communities are organized and prepared for probable disasters

CBFA volunteers visited 82 families to share disaster preparedness messages and suggestions. The volunteers are supporting the community people to operate a disaster relief fund into which community members donate money each month. The fund is used to provide immediate relief support during emergencies and to replenish first aid materials. The guidelines prepared by community members themselves on how to manage the funds is strictly followed.

Meetings among the community people and stakeholders in the two districts of Palpa and Kapilavastu have been carried out to assess the changes in the community brought by the CBFA programme, and also to maintain transparency in the project activities. The main changes highlighted were increased mobilization of resources for disaster preparedness, and increased awareness of better health practices.

Monthly volunteers' meetings were organised to review past activities and plan for the following month. Two fund raising/collection orientation meetings and community based disaster preparedness plans were developed in Manang, Udaypur, Palpa and Kapilavastu. A total of 78 community people participated in these programmes. The outcomes of these activities was the development of CBDP plans which will be evaluated later in the programme.

Expected Result 4: Red Cross district chapters, sub-branches at local level are capable in promoting and managing CBFA activities towards communities

During this reporting period, CBFA volunteers disseminated information about Red Cross principles and activities to 182 people in four districts. As a result of their efforts, 17 additional members have joined the NRCS. 25 people participated in an orientation workshop on CBFA in Udaypur district. The project has supported institutional development and income generation activities of the district and sub-chapters.

District chapters have made a commitment to invest funds to continue and expand the CBFA activities for the future. A total of 14 monitoring visits (eight by HQ project staff, five by CBFA trainers and one by the district chapter members) have been carried out.

Management information system (MIS) was introduced to enable community volunteers to continue to report on their activities to government authorities after the phase out of the project by NRCS. An MIS workshop was organised in Arghakhanchi district, attended by district level government health service providers, village level health authorities and other health service providers. The objective of the workshop was to integrate the CBFA services provided by volunteers in the information system of local governments. Other methods of integration decided at the workshop included supply of first aid kits by the district health office, and mobilizing CBFA volunteers during immunization campaigns.

Impact

The newly trained CBFA volunteers together with existing community health volunteers have become the major provider of first aid in many rural communities, actively providing services in the community. The support of CBFA volunteers to local government health posts has been appreciated by district government authorities and by the community people. CBFA volunteers have been invited to participate in government planning workshops. Red Cross visibility and image has been promoted by the services provided by CBFA volunteers in emergency situations.

The capacity to deliver first aid service at district and sub-district chapters has been increased and institutionalized. CBFA volunteers and trainers are motivated and committed to provide immediate first aid service to the community based on need. Social mobilization and participatory activities organized under this project have provided a platform for people to discuss issues, come up with local-level solutions and plan collectively. These have helped to raise awareness regarding existing social problems and issues, such as discrimination, social exclusion, and superstitious beliefs. More importantly, active community participation in project activities has added value to mobilizing local resources, to make the project more effective.

In some districts where the CBFA programme has been phased out, local volunteers are conducting first aid training supported by their own income generation, and trained CBFA trainers have conducted training in various communities. By providing first aid during the pro-democracy movement, district chapters have demonstrated they are able to respond with first aid during emergency situations even after phase-out of NRCS support.

Constraints

Due to heavy landslides in the Manang district, all activities were postponed for one month. The landslide also destroyed a bridge resulting in CBFA trainers who came for a ToT in Kathmandu in August being stranded and not able to leave for a month.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

The emphasis on training will continue, with training being carried out on CBFA, basic community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP), first aid for teachers and youths, and capacity building. Two new resource centres will be established in new districts for advocacy and dissemination activities. A participatory survey will be carried out in one new project district, along with social mobilization and health and sanitation campaigns, and distribution of IEC materials. Construction of sanitary units will continue as will coordination meetings with existing local health actors and institutions

Support will be provided to district chapters and sub-district chapters in the income generation programmes and community disaster fund. Programme orientation workshops will be conducted in one new district and programme evaluation in three districts.

Project 2: Community Development Programme (CDP)

Project Objective: The level of health awareness is increased and the basic health conditions of the most vulnerable improved ensuring the capacities of NRCS and communities at all levels.

Expected Result 1: Participation in social activities and enrolment and regularity of school-going children increased

All activities planned to achieve this expected result were implemented in both the project districts of Dhankuta and Dang. The activities implemented included the continuation of two six-month adult literacy courses, with 41 participants (40 female and one male) in the Dhankuta project area. A small-scale community library (Tin Trunk Library) was established in the project area of Dang district to provide reading and writing facilities for the newly literate in their leisure time. Six regular monthly meetings of two literacy management committees in Dhankuta were held during this reporting period

Expected Result 2: Waterborne diseases reduced by provision of safe drinking water in project area

Renovation works of five water sources were completed, serving 110 households. An additional 52 family toilets, 50 washing platforms and 35 improved cooking stoves were constructed and made operational during this period. The Ahale sub-chapter of Dhankuta district has made an agreement to collaborate with a non-governmental organization, "Community Support Programme". Funded by DFID, Community Support Programme provided financial support for the construction of 50 family toilets in the project area, with the construction being managed by the sub-chapter. By the end of October, 40 toilets had been constructed

The community people of Dhankuta district started to collect construction materials locally to build two drinking water fountains later this year. Beneficiaries have started to collect five per cent of the total cost of the scheme to establish a maintenance fund to ensure sustainability. Altogether 83 households will have access to safe drinking water from this scheme.

Expected Result 3: The vulnerable communities' empowerment and self-reliance ensured due to the development and expansion of sustainable social and economic activities

Micro-credit "self-help" groups are progressing well and other members of the community are being encouraged to join new groups in both districts. In support of income generation activities, bee-keeping and bee-hive production training was organized in Dhankuta district, with participants costs sponsored by a local business. 175 members of self-help groups (comprising 83 female) attended eight orientation sessions on the basic functioning of these groups.

A nine-member activities sustainability committee was formed in the Manpur community, Dang district to ensure activities are sustained after the NRCS' direct involvement is phased out. A separate constitution has already been developed for registration of the committee with the district administration office.

After which the committee will have a legal status autonomous from the NRCS. It will work independently as needed by the community to sustain the activities implemented by the community development (CD) programme.

Regular meetings were held for health volunteers and one workshop was held in Dang. Sixty-nine people (out of which 22 were female) participated in two kitchen garden trainings in Dhankuta project. Vegetable seeds were also distributed to promoting production of vegetables in the village.

Expected Result 4: The quality of services provided by Red Cross units and number of beneficiaries ensured and increased through strengthened capacities of all Red Cross units

During the reporting period, a key focus has been on ensuring sustainability of the project activities after phasing out support from NRCS. Sustainability will be ensured by income generation from renting buildings in Dang and Dhankuta districts. A workshop on sustainability was also held in Dang district with 37 people (including volunteers and project beneficiaries, of which 17 were female).

Eight new Red Cross sub-chapters were formed under the Dhankuta district chapter to expand the Red Cross network throughout the district. Five life members and 62 ordinary members were enrolled as the new members of the Red Cross. In total, 20 persons were trained on disaster management training of trainers (DM ToT). Those trained will act as facilitators for conducting basic level disaster preparedness training at district and community level in the coming days. Three basic disaster preparedness trainings were organized for the Aahale village district council (VDC) of Dhankuta district benefiting 65 community people including 33 women participants. In Dang, a health volunteer workshop was organized and preparations have commenced to rent the Dang sub-chapter building for income generation.

Several stakeholder meetings were held focusing on how to work together to build on successes and to tackle the difficulties experienced so far this year. The importance of being guided by the fundamental principles during times of conflict was frequently highlighted..

In both districts under the CBFA activity of the community development programme (CDP), CBFA volunteers provided first aid, pre- and post-natal checks as well as advice on care and vaccination of children under 5 years of age. Women motivators and health workers organized health awareness campaigns for 605 people. In Dhankuta, refresher training courses and basic first aid training was organized for CBFA and traditional birth attendants (TBAs).

Impact

Impact of community based development takes time, and the impact described below is a result of all interventions of the project to date. The final external evaluation in Dang will provide a detailed overview of the impact, however anecdotal evidence and reports by the district chapter already point to significant impact.

Participants of the adult literacy classes are now able to read and write simple texts and are writing letters to their relatives. 220 of the 265 children who attended literacy classes are now in school. 45 women participants of the legal literacy classes have been advocating for other women to exercise their legal rights. Parents in the project areas have shown commitment to ensure their children regularly attend school.

Discussions with the community during field visits reveal that the streets in the project areas are regularly cleaned, open defecation is almost absent, the majority of households cover their water pots, and personal hygiene has also improved. Individuals in the project area are also advocating such practices to neighbouring communities, and field visits reveal a significant development with neighbouring communities replicating activities such as

Jeewa Bista and the cleaning of Manpur village

Jeewa Bista, a 28-year old resident of Manpur village in Dang says of the Nepal Red Cross community development programme, *“it has opened our eyes; now we can see the real world and our village for what it could be”*. Despite attending primary education, she never thought of installing toilets and washing areas in her home as it was almost unheard of in the village. Environmental hygiene was a problem in Manpur, and epidemics were a common occurrence. When the community development programme started in Manpur, the staff and volunteers encouraged the villagers to improve their health through improved hygiene. Working with the NRCS representative, Jeewa has built a toilet, an improved cooking stove, a washing area and has clean drinking water. She said, *“these days such things are common practice for us, and we try to encourage other community people to do the same”*.

constructing toilets and washing platforms.

Child immunization coverage in the project area has reached 100% (according to district government health post reports), and trained traditional healers have greatly increased the amount of referrals they make to health posts. More people are now visiting the health posts or clinics instead of traditional healers.

The long-term sustainability of the drinking water schemes is ensured through the regular collection of a “maintenance fund” and water tariff at community level.

Women in self-help groups have become more financially independent, gradually taking decision-making positions at local and district level committees. This increased level of participation demonstrates a decrease in the level of discrimination against women.

Malnutrition (among children under 5 years of age and women) and water-borne diseases have decreased due improved nutrition, availability of safe drinking water and safe water handling practices.

To ensure sustainability when the NRCS headquarters support has been phased out, the chapters and sub-chapters are becoming more financially independent through income generation. They are also becoming stronger in financial management and in project planning and management.

People from the local community can now coordinate with local government and NGOs, and have already prepared the activities sustainability plan to continue the activities after phasing out the project.

Constraints

No significant problems and constraints were faced during this period.

Activities planned for the next reporting period for this project

At the national headquarters, training will be held on sustainability planning for all districts implementing the CDP. In both Dang and Dhankuta districts, inter-agency coordination and project review meetings, workshops on planning and organisational development will be held. Water and sanitation activities will continue. Community awareness activities, skill development training, orientation for new groups in emergency first aid, and disaster preparedness will be carried out. A steering committee will also be formed to lead the newly formed committees.

In Dang district, the community library committee will receive management training, and additional reading materials. Five drinking water sources will be renovated and two basic level disaster preparedness trainings will be held with 50 participants (volunteers and executive committee members). A final external evaluation will also be carried out.

In Dhankuta district, two adult literacy courses and literacy management committee meetings will be held. Training will be held in water source maintenance and plumbing, and in kitchen gardening.

Project 3: School-based drinking water and sanitation project

Project Objective: Access to sustainable safe water is ensured, hygiene and sanitation environment in schools and communities improved, and the capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members to manage hygiene and sanitation environment programmes increased.

This project received no funding through the appeal, and as such, no activities were carried out this year. It has been revised to re-start for two years in 2007-2008. However funding was received in 2004 from the Japanese Red Cross for a three year project that is linked with and similar to the project as defined in this logframe, but focussing more on the “software element”, in Chitwan, Tanahun and Nawalparasi districts. This 3 year project is now coming to a close and the activities that have been carried have been outlined below, as they may be of interest to donors who are considering funding similar activities.

Expected Result 1: Access and use of child friendly water and sanitation facilities by school children in schools and communities is ensured.

A total of 55 child friendly school toilets with separate urinal and 1,448 community toilets were constructed in Chitwan, Tanahun and Nawalparasi districts, with nominal financial support from the project and contributions

from schools and the communities. Families of the student population were involved in the planning, designing and construction of the toilets. Safe drinking water was implemented in 10 schools in the above districts.

Expected Result 2: Development of life skills and positive sanitation practice among school aged children and community people are introduced.

Leadership skills among school children have been developed through life-skills based hygiene and sanitation training. As a result, 80 percent of community people in the project areas have a toilet and open defecation is decreasing. Each school implementing the project has developed a community sanitation map, illustrating which areas are still used for open defecation and the location of all household toilets in the project.

Expected Result 3: Capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members to manage programs is enhanced

The participation of the junior Red Cross (JRC) and Red Cross youth (RCY) members in planning, implementing and monitoring of activities is increasing. All junior/youth Red Cross circles implementing the project have thoroughly integrated sanitation activities with other activities. Based on the operational plan, volunteers are involved in constructing school toilets, soaking and garbage pits, combined with carrying out behaviour change communication activities. More than 300 trained volunteers are involved in first aid, and life skills based sanitation in each school.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

As the project comes to the end of its two-year period at the end of 2006, most activities are almost completed. The main activities in the coming month will be evaluations and impact assessments by external and internal experts. To complete the remaining activities, a proposal for expansion and continuation of the project will be carried out.

Impact

All schools implementing the project are maintaining a regular system of cleaning the toilets, class rooms and school compound. However, monitoring reports show that only 50 per cent of students practice regular washing of hands after handling garbage, and after defecation before cooking and feeding children.

Project 4: HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support Project

Project Objective: NRCS has contributed to a reduction of burden of HIV/AIDS in Nepal through strengthened local response, community-based prevention, care and anti-stigma activities in collaboration with other partners.

Expected result 1: NRCS has contributed to the reduction of incidence of new infections through changed behaviour.

Life skills-based peer education training was provided to over 500 peer educators (187 community-based youth, 185 married women and 184 school-based youth). Peer educators met monthly to discuss the problems they faced during participatory learning group (PLG) sessions and peer education.

Training in developing awareness-raising messages through street drama was carried out in both districts, with 38 participants (50% female). Most of the participants demonstrated significantly increased knowledge and went on to develop and organize successful street dramas.

A total of 291 PLG sessions were conducted during this period, addressing the current global and national HIV and AIDS and STI situation, reproductive health issues, as well as issues surrounding sanitation and diarrhoea. Altogether 4,652 persons benefited from these PLG sessions.

To promote safer sexual behaviour amongst migrants, their spouses and community youth, over 5000 condoms were distributed by field workers and peer educators (PEs). The advantages and importance of condoms were discussed and their proper use was demonstrated using demonstration models. During this period, around 30,000 condoms were procured by the district public health office. Likewise, to reinforce the project information, various IEC and behaviour change communication



Candle light memorial: "No child should be orphaned due to AIDS"

(BCC) materials were developed and disseminated. These addressed HIV and AIDS prevention, care and support to PLWHA.

Expected result 2: NRCs has contributed to improving the quality of life of PLWHA and their families through care and support and anti-stigma and anti-discrimination activities.

Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services were provided to 40 people in Surkhet and 24 in Doti. Of the 39 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Surkhet, five have lost their lives during this period, and the other 24 are still being monitored by the project.

Initially the objective was to provide support to five children orphaned due to AIDS. However, there were many more AIDS orphans in the program area. Following discussion with a local support group, school uniforms and bags were provided to a further 46 orphans. The NRCS aims to support the remaining orphans through coordination with other stakeholders.

Anti-discrimination activities such as PLWHA relating their life-stories were carried out in various workshops and community and school orientations and trainings. A peer-support group has been formed in Surkhet and two PLWHA were referred to Kathmandu for further treatment. Networking and partnership building with other local PLWHA organizations was also strengthened.



Expected result 3: NRCS has contributed to reduction of transmission of HIV by blood transfusion through increased voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

A total of 164 school and community youth attended three awareness-raising sessions to promote voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD). The sessions illustrated the importance and advantages of donating blood, the misconceptions surrounding blood donation, the criteria for blood donation, and blood transfusion.

My name is Dil Bahadur Dhama. I am a resident of Gairigaon, Doti. I had been in and out of the country many times, most frequently to India as a seasonal migrant worker. When I came across the information related to HIV and AIDS, I was concerned about my HIV status as I knew that I had practiced risky behaviour. I talked to the Red Cross field worker who visited us frequently. He referred me to the VCT service centre. There I was shocked to know that I was HIV positive. I was very depressed and even the counselling did not help me much. After sharing my feelings with the fieldworker, I realized that being HIV positive is not the end of life and it's never too late to start over. Positive thinking has given me the strength to help others. Though I have not disclosed my HIV status to others, I have decided to work in this field and help as much as I can. Since then I have been involved in various

Expected result 4: Networking and institutional capacity of NRCS is strengthened to effectively deliver HIV interventions.

District chapter and sub-chapters have been assessing what support they will need to sustain the programme after direct NHQ support is phased out. Infrastructure support to the sub-chapters has already been provided.

Coordination and collaboration with other organizations was carried out to avoid duplication of efforts. Coordination and district AIDS coordination committee (DACC) meetings were organized with the involvement of the chief district officer, district health officer, district development committee and other government agencies and local and international NGOs. In Doti district, an agreement has been signed with HASTI-AIDS (an NGO working in the area of VCT) for organizing outreach VCT activities in the project areas. In Surkhet, an ad-hoc committee has been formed to effectively run VCT services.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

Field work will be the priority in the coming months. Community- and home-based care training for PLWHA will be jointly organized with "Vision Plus". Consultative meetings with other stakeholders will be conducted at both district and central level. The guidelines and manuals on participatory learning groups, life-skills-based peer education and project management are all planned to be finalized before the end of the year.

Impact

Reports from field visits (monthly by district level officers and quarterly by HQ staff) reveal that people are beginning to realize that PLWHA need care and support to improve their quality of life.

Since stigma and discrimination from the society is gradually decreasing, PLWHA are now confident enough to disclose their status and participate in social activities. This is evident from the fact that PLWHA are more integrated in society than before, it is now more acceptable for them to participate in social events, and their children can attend school without facing discrimination. Children who have been orphaned due to HIV and AIDS are also receiving better support from the community.

Recently during a community and home-based care training, PLWHA and other participants worked and lived together harmoniously for days, another positive sign that discrimination in the community has decreased.

Peer education and participatory learning group sessions have helped to spread knowledge about various issues around HIV and AIDS and related areas of health. Efficient networking has strengthened relationships between PLWHA and other stakeholders.

Constraints

Some activities were affected by the rainy season and the political unrest. The low socio-economic status of the most vulnerable brings some specific challenge to attitude and behaviour change. For example, the poorest members of the community are less interested in an awareness programme, and are more inclined to want more support in income generation and livelihoods. Many PLWHA in the project areas are also physically weak, have a low level of education, and are single parents, making it difficult to engage them in various activities. To address such issues, income generation and livelihood support activities will be initiated in the future.

To avoid duplication of activities with other organizations, coordination meetings are held at the district level to minimize this possibility, and to ensure best use of collective resources.

"I wanted to get my son married as early as possible, to be a proud mother in my neighbour's eyes. Peer education training helped me realize how wrong I was, and the negative impact of getting married at an early age. I have now decided to get my son married after his education. The skills taught by the Red Cross peer educators really are life skills"

Mansari Dhami
Female Peer Educator. Gaira Gaun VDC

Health and care: outlook 2007

Community based first aid project

The project objective has been slightly changed targeting capacity to "manage health problems and disasters" in general instead of "to promote health, manage injuries and illness as well as prepare for and deal with disasters"

Community development project

A number of activities have been removed from the 2006 activities due to similar constraints as described above in the update section. A review of the project also led to a number of activities being removed for 2007

School-based water and sanitation project

This project received no funding through the appeal, and no activities were carried out this year. It has been revised to start again in 2007-2008 for two years.

HIV and AIDS project

Due to the unfavourable political environment, less involvement of community beneficiaries than expected, and funding limitations, some of the more cost-sensitive planned activities will not be completed this year and have been removed, or postponed to 2007. These include development of peer educators, organizing monthly participatory learning group sessions, conducting community and home-based care (CHBC) training, partnership with PLWHA network, networking with the press. There has also been some additional activities added in 2006, but these are low-cost activities, and some of them are simply more detailed descriptions of activities already planned, such as awareness-raising and prevention activities.

Capacity building of NRCS health services

Two activities have been removed from 2006, due to similar constraints as also mentioned above

All projects have also revised their logframe with indicators and means of verification at the project objective level. Some minor modifications have been made to the indicators and planned activities during this process.

Disaster Management

[*<click here for the revised disaster management logframes>*](#)

Overall Goal: Livelihood of people affected by disasters and conflicts sustained by assisting them promptly through effective preparedness and response systems.

Programme Objective: The disaster management capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society is strengthened in order to provide effective response to disasters as well as to enhance capacities of vulnerable communities.

Overview

The DM programme has 116% coverage of the appeal, and there have been no significant problems in implementing the planned activities.

Nepal faces problems of floods and landslides almost every year but the scale varies. The monsoon period is always a time when the disaster management programme is highly prioritised in NRCS, as the scale of disasters is much higher than other times in the year. The country faced an unprecedented situation of incessant rains during the last weeks of August and this caused a massive situation of floods and landslides in the western parts of the country. This resulted in 91 deaths, 66 injured and 76 missing. A total of 16,421 families and over 93,000 persons were affected.

NRCS immediately responded to the situation with resources already available, distributing food items for 13,849 families for five weeks and non-food items to 7,925 families. However as the scale was quite big, external support has been received to respond to the situation. This year, a decision was made by the government and the concerned stakeholders to establish a “one door policy”. This means that one agency is assigned to coordinate all disaster response activities in the different regions and districts based on the capacity of the organization. Given the capacity and community involvement of the NRCS district branches in Banke, Bardiya and Achham, the NRCS was given the responsibility to coordinate the relief operation in the affected areas.

The NRCS rapid assessment forms were used by all implementing agencies. Response operation is continuing in the affected areas, rapid assessment has been completed and the detailed damage and needs assessments are ongoing. These assessments have been a joint effort with other organisations. Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) have also been deployed for the relief operation. The disaster management (DM) department is putting all its efforts into responding to this situation, with resources being generated in-country. A representative from the South Asia regional delegation visited Nepal Red Cross during this period to study the involvement of women in disaster management.

The Nepal disaster preparedness network (DP-Net) is a mechanism to ensure better knowledge sharing and coordination between all actors involved in disaster preparedness in the country. The DP-Net strengthening project is funded by Disaster Preparedness ECHO (DIPECHO) and UNDP is the lead agency. NRCS has recruited four staff members in August (funded through DP-Net) to work exclusively on DP-Net, coordinating with the 23 member agencies on data collection, information sharing and other networking activities.

There are no changes to the projects in this programme, the plans remain the same as originally published in the operation plan 2006-2007.

Project1: Disaster management capacity building

Project objective: The NRCS capacity in disaster management is strengthened through improved systems and mechanisms to ensure effective disaster management at all levels.

Expected Result 1: NRCS disaster management tools, teams and systems are strengthened, diversified and expanded

Contingency plans and standard operating procedures for disaster response has been finalized, including human resource deployment, early warning procedures and mapping of earthquake prone areas. The contingency plan will be tested by conducting simulation exercises.

The establishment of the disaster management centre (DMC) at headquarters has made great progress over the last three months, with computers, rescue equipment, laptops and desktop computers, multimedia equipment, maps, and a GIS system being installed. The establishment of the DMC will allow the NRCS DM programme to manage disasters more effectively in the future. Monthly meetings of the disaster preparedness network (DP-Net) are taking place, and extensive coordination among DP-Net members is taking place. The strengthening of operational capacity of the regional warehouses is yet to be started.

Activities planned for next reporting period

During the next months, the disaster management centre will be further developed, with all necessary technical and equipment for effective disaster response.

The NRCS focal points will be meeting regularly with the DP-Net partners. The web site of DP-Net will be updated by DP-Net strengthening project, which will be of benefit to NRCS as key members of this network.

Expected Result 2: Effective response services is rendered to victims of disasters to save lives and assistance provided through enhanced NRCS response preparedness mechanism

In August, around 90 volunteers received disaster response training in 3 districts (Panchther, Ilam, Saptari), carried out by programme staff from the DM department. The training covers such topics as Sphere standards, needs assessment, identifying vulnerable people, coordination mechanism, procurement and logistics for distribution of relief items, and introduction to the NRCS, Federation and RC Movement.

Emergency preparedness plan templates have been prepared. A Geographic Information System (GIS) map of Kathmandu valley has been initiated during this period, and it is hoped to be completed within the next two months. NRCS has been continuously providing relief support to the disaster victims in all the affected areas during this reporting period, with food and non-food items.

A report of the affected population is mentioned in the table on the right.

Types of disaster	Missing	Dead	Injured	Families affected
Flood and Landslide	76	91	66	16421
Thunderstone		17	59	16
Boat accident		19	3	25
Total	7	127	128	16462

Activities planned for the next reporting period

- The humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster relief (Sphere) handbook was translated into Nepali during this period. In the next reporting period it will be distributed to the district chapters. Based on this, Sphere orientation will be organised for all NRCS staff and volunteers.
- Re-stock relief items used during the floods and landslides operations.

Project 2: Community-based risk reduction

Project objective: The coping mechanisms of local communities are enhanced and effects of natural disaster are reduced

Expected Result 1: Community resilience is built up in disaster affected communities to prepare for and respond to disasters

The community-based risk reduction project is running in three districts and covering 15 communities. During this reporting period, educational communication material on how to act in the case of fires, landslides and floods has been published and disseminated weekly. Half-yearly review meetings were organized in all the three project districts where a total of 75 people participated. A public awareness campaign has been completed in one district, capacity development/office establishment and community level DM training in all the 15 communities has been completed. In addition, an early warning system for flood and landslides has been established in 10 communities.

District chapter and community level coordination meetings and disaster management trainings have also been organized in three districts for 75 volunteers and community people. Ten communities have been supported with rescue kits. Community people have been closely involved in the project and have already generated CHF 500 in their revolving fund. Monitoring and supervision have been carried out on a regular basis, to facilitate to district chapter and communities for effective programme implementation and technical support for small-scale mitigation work on a quarterly basis.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

Emphasis will be placed on dissemination of risk reduction information and project activities through the media, especially using the NRCS radio programme and through the publication of IEC materials and the CBDP bulletin.

Training priorities will include contingency planning, community-based evacuation and search and rescue plans, and first aid. Vulnerability and capacity assessments of district chapters will be carried out and the development of an eastern regional warehouse in Biratnagar will be developed.

Project 3: Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

Project objective: Disaster management capacity of local communities is further strengthened so they can cope with the effect of disasters on their own.

Expected Result 1: DM capacity of vulnerable communities is strengthened and the effects of the disasters reduced significantly through community and resources mobilization at a local level

The community based disaster management (CBDM) project is operating in eight districts covering 32 communities. The CBDM project aims to build the capacity of local communities to run their own disaster management activities. During this reporting period, the NRCS direct involvement was phased out and the project handed over to communities in four districts. District level coordination meetings were organized in three districts with a total of 99 participants, including representatives from international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government organisations (GOs), and local stakeholders.

Sixteen sub-chapters received support for institutional development. Twelve communities already supported under the project received “emergency rescue kits”. These 12 communities along with for more (newer to the project) have completed small scale mitigation activities.

Disaster management training, (20 new communities, 683 participants), CBFA training (20 new communities, 653 participants), kitchen gardening training (three communities, 77 participants), and community level coordination meeting (nine new communities, 417 participants) have helped to generate the additional resources in cash and kind from other organizations for small-scale mitigation works. Local resource generation has been very positive, with contributions from the local community.

Regular meetings at community level were also organized (nine communities, 267 participants) including volunteers, community people and field staff. Community people are highly motivated in the project implementation and have contributed in cash and in-kind. The CBDP newsletter and IEC materials were published and are being distributed to concerned stakeholders during this reporting period. NHQ and district chapters are regularly monitoring and supervising the project activities.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

Training will include refresher courses for community workers, community management training, and school-based DP initiatives. Direct support for all members of the communities in the project areas will also continue (first aid kits, stretchers, containers for the collection of grain, furniture and office equipment, and small-scale mitigation activities). Practical community based DM measures that will be carried out are development of DP plan execution, VCA and hazard-mapping, and the establishment of an early warning system

Communities where the project has been in place for three years will attend project handover workshops. An external evaluation of the programme will also take place in the next quarter in concerned district chapters.

Expected Result 2: School children and youth have gained skills and knowledge on DM to be able to support their communities and vulnerable groups

School-level disaster management trainings were organized in 14 schools during this reporting period, where 350 participants including students and neighbouring communities participated. The training focuses on simple community based disaster management techniques and actions to minimize harm to people when various disasters strike.

This project is also indirectly supported by the Finnish Red Cross to build and maintain primary, lower secondary and secondary schools in Chitwan, Syanga and Bhaktapur districts.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

- Conduct review meetings in each of the three project districts.
- Handover programme in each district chapter.
- Carry out small-scale mitigation works at respective schools and neighbouring communities.
- Provide first aid emergency beds to 40 programme implementing schools
- Provide cupboards to 20 schools where the programme is implemented

Expected Result 3: Vulnerability to earthquakes in the communities in Kathmandu valley is reduced and the community resilience built

NRCS is conducting an earthquake preparedness programme in Kathmandu in partnership with the Belgian and Danish Red Cross, and supported by DIPECHO. Three districts in Kathmandu valley have been covered and project staff management, selection of the communities/wards, and partnership meetings have been accomplished during this period.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

- Provide support for office establishment in the community.
- Conduct CBFA training at ward level.
- Conduct earthquake management training for 25 participants.
- Conduct basic search and rescue training.

Project 4: Population Movement

Project objective: The vocational skills of refugees and selected groups of the population are enhanced to provide opportunities to improve their own life situation.

Expected Result 1: Refugees and host population are trained in vocational skills that have enhanced their livelihoods and improved relations between the two groups

NRCS has been conducting vocational skills development activities for indigenous communities and Bhutanese refugees in Jhapa and Morang districts in eastern Nepal with financial support of the regional population movement project. Vocational training courses, including beauty care/hair dressing for 15 participants, advance sewing cutting training for 45 participants, basic computer training for 50 participants, beautification for 15 participants, photo-

framing/fabric painting training courses for 101 participants, cycle repairing training for 20 participants and advanced electronics (radio/TV repairing) training for 10 participants have been carried out during this reporting period.

The participants of the hair dressing and beautician training are now able to run professional hair dressing and beautician services in each camp, providing them with good income. Similarly, most of the participants of other trainings: cycle repairing, advance tailoring, photo framing, electronics are expected to start professional income generating activities after the completion of the training.

The NRCS DM department is also working in collaboration with the ICRC to implement 'restoring of family links' project. During this reporting period, 215 Red Cross messages were exchanged, 116 were collected, 99 were distributed and 29 were returned to sender. NRCS with the support of ICRC has providing family kits to the

conflict-affected people since 2003. During this reporting period, NRCS has provided family kits to 107 conflict-affected families (701 people) including 31 internally displaced peoples of the mid and far west region.

Activities planned for next reporting period

- Continuation of ongoing activities and saving credit training
- Provide services to restore family links
- Tracing ToT for far west and mid west district's volunteers and staff
- Provide non-food support to the conflict affected people

Impact

The capacity of community people to be self-sufficient and earn their own income has been increased through vocational training. Practical and theoretical training activities mentioned have raised understanding of disaster management and enhanced the capacity of community people to carry out rescue and response activities. Participation in project activities helped communities to reduce the losses from disaster, which motivated them to be more involved in mitigation activities.

Community people now have a better understanding that the project is about them working together as a community to reduce the effects of disasters. As such, there is a better understanding the importance of local resource mobilization, are coordinating with each other and enthusiastic about project implementation.

This is a positive development as without generating local resources it is difficult to carry out small-scale mitigation effectively. Health risks in disasters have been reduced by incorporating the CBFA component in training programme.

Constraints

The floods and landslides in September increased the work load of staff and volunteers, and the DM department was focused on response activities, rather than the regular project activities. This resulted in the delay in the accomplishment of some of the activities.

The high turnover rate of community workers (volunteers) is creating difficulty in delivering the project activities in certain areas. The unpredictable political situation and post conflict situation continues to cause some difficulties in completing the targeted activities as scheduled

Disaster management - Outlook 2007

No changes have been made to the structure or objectives of the DM programme and its projects. However, all the logframes have been put into the revised format, along with all projects and programmes for the International Federation in 2007. During this process, and as part of normal programme management, some of the activities and indicators within the DM programme have been modified.

Organizational Development

[*<click here for the revised organizational development logframes>*](#)

Overall Goal: Nepal Red Cross makes an effective difference in the lives of vulnerable people in their respective communities through increased capacities of the national society.

Programme Objective: The volunteer capacity of NRCS is strengthened at all levels towards self-reliance to better serve the vulnerable communities.

Overview

NRCS is applying an integrated approach to strengthen organizational capacity at all levels in a sustainable way. All programmes include interventions to build capacity of volunteers and staff of branches and sub-branches. The programme also aims to enhance human and financial resource mobilization in order to improve the capacity to provide quality services to vulnerable groups.

The NRCS has established a system and developed policy procedures to recruit, train and retain volunteers with special emphasis on women and youth. As the volunteer base is very strong, the current priority is on mobilisation of existing volunteers. The NRCS is introducing innovative systems and methods of resource mobilization at branch and headquarters level, which are expected to be more effective than the traditional fund raising and income generation activities. Good relations between the district chapters and the importance of local fundraising activities have been emphasised. The elements are part of a more effective and systematic approach to volunteer management and resource mobilization, leading to increased sustainability in headquarters, district chapters and local communities

Effort has also been made to establish a better understanding of the national society among the general public and specific target groups. Implementation of resource mobilisation policy and better utilization of fixed assets of the society have been important areas of work this period.

The women's development section (WDS) of the NRCS was established in 1998 to promote gender sensitivity and increase membership and effective participation of women in the NRCS. In this period, the gender and women development project has been implemented smoothly in all six districts. The development of the gender training manual, delayed since 2005 because of limited of time and resources, has re-started.

There has been substantial progress in developing the junior/youth volunteer management framework and implementing it in five selected districts.

The JRC/RCY programmess were reviewed and clear directions were established during the junior/youth national seminar. The junior/youth volunteer management manual was finalized along with an infrastructure and framework to implement it in the districts.

Please refer to the "outlook 2007" section below, describing the changes to the planned activities, accompanied by a revised logframe.

Progress/Achievements

Project 1: Gender and Women Development

Project Objective: Capacities of women members and volunteers are strengthened and women leaders and managers trained, for strengthening local governance of national society.

Expected Result 1: Competence and confidence of women members has increased to improve gender balance in the local governance.

In June, orientation on the 2006 operational plan has been carried out in all six districts and sub-chapter levels for women development committees (WDC) and members of the chapters and concerned project areas. This led to detailed operational plans being developed at the district and sub-chapter levels to effectively operate the project.

A two-day gender workshop was organized in Illam, where 16 women and 11 men discussed women's role in the Red Cross, role and responsibilities of the WDC, women's empowerment and effective implementation of WDC. Two new WDCs were formed, in Panchthar and in Dailekh to run and sustain the gender and women development activities. At the end of October, the gender training manual (postponed from 2005) was completed by the consultant appointed for this task in collaboration with the women development section.

The analysis of last year's national gender assessment study was completed. Major findings of the study were that women make up 10.6% of district chapter committees and 12% of sub-chapter committees. Women staff in the district and central levels stand at 16.5% and 18.5% respectively. Overall, women make up 19.43% of the membership of NRCS. The overall recommendation of the study was to increase the representation of women in different levels in NRCS by establishing a reservation system for women in committees at all levels. It also recommended to raise the general awareness on the RC/RC movement's approach to gender issues, and to allocate separate budgets for women development oriented projects.

Expected Result 2: Women's empowerment activities in conflict-affected areas of one district branch have been promoted.

During this reporting period, a baseline survey was done to identify the 30 most vulnerable communities as well as the women affected by the conflict in the project area of Dailekh district. During the coming months, they will be provided with financial support to start income generation activities, for which a fund has already been established.

Expected result 3: Gender issues are integrated and mainstreamed in all NRCS programme areas.

As mentioned in programme update one, the activities under this expected result have been postponed until 2007

Activities Planned for the next reporting period

Five gender workshops will be organized and a plan of action will be developed for gender sensitization activities, which will be implemented by the WDCs. The gender manual will be finalised and printed, and a gender need assessment study will be distributed to all 75 districts.

Impact

Almost all 86 vulnerable women have been successfully running their income generation programme. Following the provision of the income generation fund, all women in Dolakha and Nawalparasi districts have returned their first instalment, which has been used to expand the programme. The positive impact of the project has brought a noticeable improvement in women's membership, empowerment and awareness on gender and Red Cross movement.

Constraints

Because of the nationwide strike, the project could not be started in time, and the orientation had to be held at headquarters instead of in the districts. This caused the orientation to exceed its budget due to increased transportation costs, also due to rising fuel prices. Budgets were reallocated from other funds to cover the increased expenditure.

Project 2: Volunteer Management and Service

Project objective: NRCS has increased the managerial and operational capacities of volunteers to ensure that vulnerable people receive better, relevant and effective humanitarian services and support

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Competence of specialized volunteers is increased on governance and programme implementation for developing and implementing effective and relevant services to vulnerable people

A workshop was organised to integrate volunteer management system into the five development projects. The workshop recommended that all the projects develop a volunteer mobilisation plan, and that a clear volunteer recruitment policy and procedure be developed. It was also recommended that volunteer job descriptions should be established, specifying time allocation, responsibility, tasks and benefits for each volunteer. Focus was also given to how to train, supervise and monitor and evaluate the performance of volunteers.

Jhapa and Palpa districts (selected in 2005) continued with the establishment of volunteer management systems in district chapters. These district chapters are establishing a database of existing volunteers and recruiting volunteers as needed for the various activities in these two districts. In the 15 district chapters where a survey was carried out, a personal profile of about 1000 volunteers has been collected. The profiles include their personal information and preferences for volunteer work.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

Until July, funding coverage was very low at only 8%. Recently, thanks to support from Korean Red Cross, who funded a further CHF 30,000, the funding coverage for this project is now at 100%. Therefore in the next reporting period, a volunteer management workshop will be carried out. Database software installation, training for volunteers and volunteer management review meetings will be conducted in 2007.

Impact

New volunteers have been recruited in all district chapters and volunteers are being mobilised effectively in various programmes and activities of NRCS at central and district level. The public image and dissemination of volunteerism has been increased through five regional seminars. Other programmes have been incorporating volunteer management system in their activities. The reporting format of the district chapter has been amended to include information on volunteer mobilisation.

Constraints

As outlined above, as the confirmation of funding was received only in October, activities planned for this period could not be implemented and postponed to next reporting period.

Project 3: Junior/Youth Red Cross Organization & Service Project

Project Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Junior/Youth members to effectively deliver humanitarian services of the movement.

Expected Result 1: Youth volunteerism, including leadership and volunteer management framework for clear and better utilization of the youth volunteers, is developed.

The junior/youth volunteer management framework manual was developed during a workshop, reviewed by the central junior/youth committee and junior/youth department and approved by the central executive committee. The manual defines the role and scope of junior/youth Red Cross volunteers, and provides a step by step guide how to recruit, retain, mobilize and manage youth volunteers.

A training of trainers based on the manual, was conducted from 16 to 19 September 2006 for the JRC/RCY volunteer and staff.

Expected Result 2: Youth volunteerism framework is implemented in five districts.

Five programme districts across the country (Panchather, Ilam, Chitwan, Surkhet and Doti) were selected to implement the junior/youth volunteer management, based on the newly developed manual.

Programme activities and procedures have been shared with all districts. Activities such as a baseline survey, training of trainers, and other trainings and orientations were carried out in all the districts. The next step will be to organize junior/youth Red Cross camps and leadership and management training, and establish the junior/youth RC forum in the districts.

Impact

The volunteer management manual is a pioneering practical document to increase the involvement of young people to streamline all JRC/RCY activities throughout the country. It will also help to develop the professionalism of the junior/youth volunteer services.

Constraints

Except for some need to adjust the programme schedule due to the security situation in the country, no major constraints were faced during this reporting period.

Project 4: Resource Mobilization and Fundraising Project

Project Objective: Dependable and regular financial resources have been secured through the implementation of improved system and diversification of resources by developing the fundraising skill at all level.

Expected Result 1: Diversified fundraising activities are implemented systemically, leading to measurably improved sustainability in services and programmes.

The direct mailing campaign continues to gather various types of support from embassies, NGOs, individuals, businesses and other institutions. An event to recognise and thank contributors has been planned for later in the year.

A series of meetings was held with corporations, schools and media organizations to investigate the possibility of collaboration with them. There were many initially positive responses which will be followed up with specific proposals in the coming months. The production and selling of Nepal Red Cross souvenirs, including greeting cards continues to be a regular activity.

A process for better management of fixed assets has been started. Major construction companies have shown their interest in long-term lease of houses belonging to NRCS, which will be beneficial for long term sustainability of the society. Possibilities for the same kind of use of lands in other locations are being explored.

Expected Result 2: Learning from resource mobilization activities has been systematized and is continuously shared at all levels of NRCS to enhance community level and programme sustainability.

Those districts chapters who made a commitment in last year's workshops and trainings are being frequently followed up for progress and future plans, but the response has been quite limited so far.

Activities planned for the next reporting period

In order to share the fundraising skills with district chapters a workshop will be organized in December. As part of field observation, selected districts will be visited to explore the possibility of fundraising and share the ideas for local resource mobilization.

Expected Result 3: General public and specific target groups has increased understanding of and support for NRCS programmes and activities

The fundraising unit is working together with the communication department in preparing radio programme, publications and communication kits that will be beneficial for resource mobilisation through improving the public image of the society. People are impressed by the activities of NRCS in emergencies and development work. The NRCS has received many requests from within Nepal and from other countries from people who are interested in engaging in voluntary activities to support the NRCS in other than financials.

Impact

Local and national donors are increasing day by day, and total income is increasing through diversified fundraising activities. Through the membership, the NRCS generated significant resources in the district chapters. Now these district chapters have better capacity for providing services to vulnerable people. Funds collected from the different sources are used in disaster relief and first aid services, awareness generation of health and sanitation, organizational development and capacity building. One direct impact of the fundraising activities this period was to cover the minimal associated costs of receiving blood donation (blood bags, tests etc) to provide blood services totally free of charge to those who are unable to afford the service.

Constraints

Due to lack of proper policy and system in recruitment of volunteers who are not members, it is difficult to attract professional volunteers for the NRCS activities. The political situation caused a drop in income for many businesses, and this in turn led to difficulty in fundraising from corporations.

An ongoing constraint is that many people believe that NRCS is a wealthy organization with little need to raise funds. Addressing this issue through external communication will be a key focus in the coming months, in order to increase national fundraising.

Organizational development – outlook 2007

The plans for the projects within this programme remain basically the same, with a few minor modifications as follows.

For **Project 1** Gender and women development, The overall plan for this project for the rest of 2006 and 2007 remains largely the same. There have however been some changes due to difficulties in carrying out activities earlier in the year (due to political instability) and due to lack of funding (CHF 27,500 CHF of the CHF 40,418 was received, thanks to the support of the British Red Cross and DFID). Some minor changes (already described in programme update 1) have been made to the activities under expected results 1 & 2, and all activities for expected result 3 have been postponed until 2007.

Humanitarian Values

[<click here for the revised humanitarian values logframes>](#)

Overall Goal: NRCS has brought changes in people's behaviour, increasing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity.

Programme Objective: Red Cross members are trained on humanitarian values and encouraged to fight against discrimination to bring changes in behaviour.

Overview

The humanitarian values programme is being supported by the DFID through Federation since 2004. In addition, the SARD has made complementary support for the humanitarian values promotion project. Following the HV workshop in June with all departments, activities have been focused more on other project activities besides those within the communication department.

Youth from different backgrounds have initiated programmes promoting non-discrimination through interaction in their communities, following action plan they prepared in the youth camp last year.

Stories of their performance are given coverage in the weekly radio programmes and selected stories of good practices have been published in the NRCS newsletter in Nepali and English.

In cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the communication focal persons from each department received training in radio programme production. A manual for Red Cross disseminators has been finalized, based on contribution from all departments. The manual will be published for the use of every programme/project and distributed to all district branches. It will help ensure the uniformity in the message of Red Cross movement, its fundamental principles and International Humanitarian Law ranging from the headquarters to the target communities.

Please refer to the "outlook 2007" section below, describing the changes to the planned activities, accompanied by a revised logframe.

Progress and achievements

Project 1: Humanitarian values promotion

Project objective: Red Cross members are trained on humanitarian values and encouraged to fight against discrimination to bring change in behaviour.

Expected Result 1: NRCS project managers have integrated humanitarian values into their programmes

A one-day follow-up workshop on integrating humanitarian values component in other projects/programmes was organized on June 8, 2006. The twenty-five participants (directors, program managers and section chiefs) had participated in the workshop with similar objective in December 2005.

Discussions centred on sharing good practices and future plans for integrating HV in the program activities. The outcome was that HV has been included in different programmes and projects in various ways, for example in the policy and strategy of the community development programme, the policy and operational procedure of the first aid project and the policy of community based disaster management project and in the operational plan of the HIV and AIDS project. Likewise, it has been included in the training contents of many of the above projects, focusing on non-discrimination issue.

In order to achieve the goal of disseminating the fundamental principles, 23,500 posters and pocket books were distributed through the district chapters. A leaflet outlining humanitarian values and how it is integrated into programmes is being developed in line with federation guidelines, and in coordination with the regional humanitarian values coordinator. The leaflet will act as guidance on integration for programme managers, as well as better promoting the basic concept of humanitarian values among volunteers and the general public. This leaflet

will be distributed to all NRCS programmes by the end of next quarter and supported by further training sessions for staff, volunteers and community members.

An assessment of the situation in terms of humanitarian values practices has been planned for the next quarter. It will cover the practices at the selected district branches of NRCS. It will not simply evaluate the performance of the branches but map out activities and level of understanding in order to build capacity of the district branches.

Expected Result 2: Selected RC youth have raised awareness on the issues of discrimination in their communities:

At a three-day youth camp on discrimination 27 participants from diverse backgrounds shared personal experiences on practices of discrimination and actively participated in group work. The participants belonged to many groups who experience discrimination in Nepal, such as scheduled castes, people living with HIV and AIDS, the disabled, separated or single women, Bhutanese refugees and women branded as “witches”. It was also significant that they overcame initially uncomfortable feelings and established good cooperation among one another. The youth camp participants developed a plan of action for a one-year period following the youth camp. A follow up youth camp was organized in September for the youth who participated in a youth camp on “discrimination” in December 2005.

The participants of the youth camp in 2005 have followed up on their commitment to initiate anti-discrimination activities in their community.

A one-day orientation session on HIV and AIDS benefited 120 college youths, a street drama advocated non-discrimination messages to around 525 people and 45 students from 15 schools participated in a district level quiz-contest with respect to HIV and AIDS. In Tanahun, the youths carried out advocacy sessions and street drama in community and schools, including advocating for an inclusive approach to education.

Because of “taboos” around issues of blood purity related to discrimination, the number of women and *dalit* (low caste) blood donors are negligible in the rural community. Following advocacy activities about discrimination in Rupendehi, *dalits* and women have started to donate blood.

For the nationwide essay competition on “we can make our society a model society without discrimination”, 75 essays were received. The best essay received an award on NRCS Day on September 4, 2006, and was published in the September newsletter.

Project 2: Communication development

Project Objective: The communication work of NRCS is strengthened, increasing support to its activities and raising awareness on humanitarian issues.

Expected Result 1: The NRCS communication and publicity work has resulted in better image and increased support, enabling to the National Society carry out more humanitarian activities and bring changes in behaviour in the society.

The trend of publishing stories that display good practices of communities working together and changing behaviour is increasing. The radio aired 13 features regarding CBDP, CDP, and blood service and health activities in the reporting period. Moreover, three stories have been published in daily and weekly national newspapers.

Two field visits were made by journalists and staff to cover stories of those communities. Communication systems have improved through capacity building at district chapters and at the headquarters. Now 19 district chapters have a functioning email system, making it easier to get information and stories from the districts, allowing for a more comprehensive coverage of the NRCS activities. At the headquarters, communication focal persons have received radio programme production training. Those trained personnel have successfully replaced external consultants. Communication focal persons are now in a position to report on behalf of their department.

Impact

One important part of promoting humanitarian values within the programme is to develop a more participatory way of working with the communities and establishing a culture of beneficiary participation. Field reports, management meetings and external reports all show that there has been significant progress in establishing beneficiary participation in all the programmes ranging from needs assessment to benefit sharing. Participants’ selection in

capacity building activities has also been more inclusive. This culture of participatory learning and action has also been incorporated into internal management processes, with all staff able to participate in management decisions.

The Nepali and English newsletters have greatly increased their coverage of field-based activities, highlighting vulnerable communities and a lesser emphasis on headquarters activities.

On the radio programme, beneficiaries are now speaking for themselves, explaining what they feel about the NRCS activities. This is a significant change from earlier radio programmes which tended to focus on speeches from senior figures at the NRCS headquarters.

Every programme orientation in the community has a Red Cross origin and/or a development component of the Movement, the fundamental principles along with the Geneva Conventions. Because of the dissemination activity, participation of community people through membership, labour and cash donation trends are increasing.

In order to assess effectiveness of the radio programme, the communication and humanitarian values department is conducting a rapid survey in August/September. The survey will take a sample size audience of 550 from eleven districts in addition to feedback from 75 district chapters. Based on the findings, the programme will be improved in 2007.

Constraints

The programme does not have a staff member whose sole responsibility is carry out and coordinate humanitarian values activities. As a result, it has been difficult to implement humanitarian values activities on time, as well as monitor activities being integrated in the other project/programme areas. This will be addressed in 2007 as described below.

The NRCS has limited experience in promoting humanitarian values, and the programme managers and all staff will need further training and guidance in this area. At present, it is difficult to extend understanding of humanitarian values to the district chapters, sub-chapters and junior youth Red Cross. To address this issue, further training will be carried out, and the HV leaflet and other dissemination materials will be shared with all staff, as mentioned above.

Humanitarian values - outlook 2007

The post-conflict period demands more community-level activities promoting humanitarian relations, cooperation among community members, mutual understanding, eventually contributing to the reconciliation process that leads to sustained peace. Therefore the HV programme will add additional activities in 2007, including training for field managers, production of case studies and promotional material on HV and community based research. Therefore, NRCS feels the requirement of further support to complement and follow up dissemination activities, which have been supported by the ICRC.

Other additional activities will focus on building on learning from the youth camps. NRCS feels that programmes on non-discrimination should intervene in the community with special focus. The youth leaders who were trained in the youth camp will be encouraged to carry out awareness raising activities around discrimination in the communities. The expected result, activities and indicators in the logframe have been modified accordingly, to incorporate this focus of community-based awareness-raising, through trained youth leaders.

NRCS will establish a separate section for humanitarian values promotion, with a full time focal point coordinator. The section will work on integration of humanitarian values in the other core areas, as well as continuing the HV-focused activities currently under the existing department of communication and humanitarian values. These two approaches will be part of the NRCS global human resource development process.

The 2007 budget has been increased by CHF 51,894 to incorporate the new activities as described above. As the ceasefire prevails in the state, the ICRC will be scaling down its support to Nepal Red Cross, meaning additional multilateral support will be required.

Implementation and coordination

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Regular coordination meetings have taken place between the NRCS, ICRC and the Federation to share information and discuss the security situation in the country, programme implementation and coordination of assistance to the National Society. Although the security situation has improved since April, insecurity, lawlessness and extortion persist in many areas of the country. There are also regular demonstrations and transport blockades. The ICRC, with the support of the Federation, has prepared a draft field security procedures to implement the Safer Access code of conduct more effectively in the field.

A particular focus during the reporting period has been supporting NRCS with the flood relief operations which it has been conducting in various parts of the country during this rainy season.

A priority now is to re-activate the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process based on the findings and recommendations of the evaluation which was conducted at the end of last year. A mini partnership meeting will be held in early November to review and plan the next phase of the CAS process in addition to focusing on other strategic issues such as operational alliances and human resources development (HRD). The Federation Nepal delegation and SARD have also been assisting NRCS to address some key management issues including developing a HRD strategy and management plan, and strengthening financial management systems.

The team of consultants who have been hired to develop the HRD strategy and management plan will start work at the end of November. A finance management meeting will be held in Kathmandu to follow up on the recommendations of the Federation commissioned audit report. Considerable effort is also being devoted to strengthening the capacities of the NRCS reporting unit, revising the appeal and preparing the programme update.

Various routine coordination meetings were held with UN partners (including UNDP, UNICEF, UNOCHA, WFP, WHO) as well as with the European Union, USAID and NGO partners.

The National Society is the key partner in a UNDP ECHO funded project for emergency preparedness and enhancing the capacities of DP-Net and currently, new DP-Net teams have been established. During the flooding in the western part of Nepal, the Federation delegation has been playing a key support role to NRCS in terms of expanding cooperation with the UN and other partners in the areas of assessment, information management and resource mobilization for better coordinated emergency rescue and response.

During a colloquium in Delhi before the departure of the head of regional delegation, a discussion was carried out on strategic issues concerning Federation support to NRCS in the future, which will be on the agenda at the above mentioned mini-partnership meeting

Below is a table reflecting the bilateral activities undertaken by NRCS.

RC Partners	Summary of activities
1. ICRC	Mine Risk Education in 20 DCs, First Aid Program- 16 Districts,
2. Belgium RC	First Aid Training Standardization Program,
3. Japan Red Cross	International Friendship Project
Non-RC Partners	Activities
1. Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO)	CBFA/ Primary Health Care Project in 2 Districts
2. WHO	CBFA Training for Female Community health Volunteer (FCHV) in Taplejung
3. Save the Children US Alliance	(School Based Disaster Program)
4. Namaste-No-Kai Japan	School Building Construction Program
5. Unicef	School Sanitation Program
6. IRC Netherlands	Resource Centre Network development
7. UNDP	Blood Programme

Management of the delegation

The Federation office in Nepal consists of a Federation representative and one local support staff member. Together with the regional delegation for South Asia, technical and other support continues to be provided to the National Society in its core activity areas.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- *Nepal Red Cross Society, Kathmandu Nepal: Mr. Umesh Dhakal, Executive Director, email:umesh@nrccs.org, phone: +97.71.427.0650 fax: +97.71.427.1915.*
- *Federation Office, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nicholas Russell, Federation Representative, nick.russell@ifrc.org, phone: +977 1 42 85 843; fax: +977 1 42 86 048.*
- *Federation South Asia regional delegation in India: Anitta Underlin (head of regional delegation); email: anitta.underlin@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11. 2411.1125; fax: +91.11. 2411.1128*
- *In Geneva: Hiroto Oyama, Regional Officer, Asia Pacific Department +41.22.730.4273, e-mail:hiroto.oyama@ifrc.org, or Nelly Khrabrava, Senior Assistant +41.22.730.4306, e-mail: nelly.khrabrava@ifrc.org*

[Revised budget and interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - NEPAL

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'322'020	1'213'122	69'918	415'243	0	3'020'303
B. Opening Balance	22'742	146'579	3'782	36'998	1'709	211'809
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	0	137'082	0	20'655		157'737
Capacity Building Fund				24'405		24'405
Danish Red Cross					2'763	2'763
DFID Partnership	24'946	47'397	13'720	9'979		96'042
Finnish Red Cross		117'864				117'864
Korea Republic National Red C				30'000		30'000
Netherlands Red Cross		76'369				76'369
New Zealand Red Cross		129'077				129'077
Swedish Red Cross	459'264			62'704		521'968
C1. Cash contributions	484'210	507'789	13'720	147'743	2'763	1'156'224
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		221'119				221'119
New Zealand Red Cross		-19'950				-19'950
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		201'169				201'169
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Finnish Red Cross		8'000				8'000
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		8'000				8'000
Inkind Personnel						
Danish Red Cross					85'000	85'000
C5. Inkind Personnel					85'000	85'000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	484'210	716'958	13'720	147'743	87'763	1'450'393
D. Total Funding = B + C	506'951	863'536	17'502	184'741	89'472	1'662'202

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	22'742	146'579	3'782	36'998	1'709	211'809
C. Income	484'210	716'958	13'720	147'743	87'763	1'450'393
E. Expenditure	-358'153	-360'148	-11'616	-88'023	-124'827	-942'768
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	148'798	503'388	5'886	96'718	-35'355	719'435

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - NEPAL

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1'322'020	1'213'122	69'918	415'243	0	3'020'303	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	38'822							38'822
Construction Materials	181'872							181'872
Seeds,Plants	8'750							8'750
Medical & First Aid	3'618							3'618
Teaching Materials	126'299							126'299
Other Supplies & Services	28'529							28'529
Total Supplies	387'890							387'890
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	18'059							18'059
Computers & Telecom	33'497					1'978	1'978	31'520
Office/Household Furniture & Ec	43'306							43'306
Medical Equipment	5'250							5'250
Others Machinery & Equipment	93'922	400	1'100		478	-1'978	0	93'922
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	194'034	400	1'100		478	-0	1'978	192'056
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1'470							1'470
Distribution & Monitoring	14'601							14'601
Transport & Vehicle Costs	68'186	20	1'053		536	3'066	4'675	63'511
Total Transport & Storage	84'257	20	1'053		536	3'066	4'675	79'582
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	162'740					243	243	162'497
Delegate Benefits	43'500	11'435	3'400		1'530	95'588	111'953	-68'453
Regionally Deployed Staff	18'582							18'582
National Staff	14'888	4'347	1'469		105	3'930	9'851	5'037
National Society Staff	582'050					2'073	2'073	579'977
Consultants	6'510	12'049					12'049	-5'539
Total Personnel Expenditures	828'270	27'831	4'869		1'635	101'834	136'169	692'101
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	793'882	10'195	1'240	200	741	1'712	14'088	779'794
Total Workshops & Training	793'882	10'195	1'240	200	741	1'712	14'088	779'794
General Expenditure								
Travel	100'130	500	3'835		555	4'343	9'233	90'897
Information & Public Relation	97'470			28	21	21	70	97'400
Office Costs	89'428					5'056	5'056	84'371
Communications	38'541					2'970	2'970	35'571
Professional Fees	12'530					157	157	12'373
Financial Charges	110'975					49	49	110'925
Other General Expenses	84'340	335	1'540		700	-2'135	440	83'899
Total General Expenditure	533'413	835	5'375	28	1'276	10'461	17'975	515'438
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi		295'593	323'102	10'633	77'635		706'963	-706'963
Federation Contributions	2'238							2'238
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers	2'238	295'593	323'102	10'633	77'635		706'963	-704'725
Program Support								
Program Support	196'320	23'280	23'410	755	5'721	7'755	60'921	135'399
Total Program Support	196'320	23'280	23'410	755	5'721	7'755	60'921	135'399
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3'020'303	358'153	360'148	11'616	88'023	124'827	942'768	2'077'536
VARIANCE (C - D)		963'867	852'973	58'302	327'220	-124'827	2'077'536	